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In 344 Housekeepers' Chat

Monday, July 7, 1930.

Not for Publication

Subject: "Buying Garments That Fit." Information about buying from Miss Ruth O'Brien, Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. D. A. Program includes menu and recipe.

Bulletin available: "Fitting Dresses and Blouses."

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"Buying Garments That Fit" is the title of our talk this morning -- a very good talk, prepared by Miss Ruth O'Brien, one of my friends in the Bureau of Home Economics. As soon as I have read her talk, I'll broadcast a menu, and a new recipe for Stuffed Green Peppers.

Now -- please pretend you are listening to Miss O'Brien:

Maybe you are one of the fortunate women who can walk into a shop, and walk out in a few moments clothed in a new well-fitting garment, that has required no alteration. If so you are lucky. You are also a very rare person, if the letters received by the Bureau of Home Economics are any indication. From the word we get from women who are trying to buy or make garments that fit themselves or their children, the matter of correct sizes for both garments and patterns is getting to be a very serious one.

No one realizes this more than the manufacturers themselves. A number of conferences of ready-to-wear and pattern manufacturers have been held during the past few years to see what could be done about it. After listening in on a few of these, some of us begin to wonder where these sets of measurements now accepted as representing so-called perfect figures really come from.

We had always had the idea that at some time great numbers of people had been measured, and the result classified so that the hip, waist, and other measurements, of a garment labeled size 36 really represented the measurements of the great majority of women of that size. We began to make some inquiries about this and, would you believe it? We have found that no such studies have ever been made.

Some manufacturers will say, that they check their measurements, on perfect figures, every once in a while, but when questioned closer as to just who decides what are perfect figures, the answers get very vague and hazy. Some have told us that the army and insurance records are the basis for the sizes of men's ready-to-wear clothing. Since we are afflicted with a big bump of curiosity, we went back through all the army and insurance records available, and found a great many measurements of height and weight and chest circumference. But that was all. In fact, as far as a diligent search has revealed, there are (with one exception) no published records of a truly scientific study of the body measurements necessary for making clothes or

patterns.

This one exception is the work done by the War Department as the army was being demobilized at the end of the World War. At that time, there were still vivid recollections of the troubles they had had in getting well fitting uniforms. With that in mind, the measurements of a great many men were taken, so that if it were ever necessary to clothe another draft army, sizes for the uniforms would be available. However, these measurements were taken for the standardized army uniform, and do not include all that are necessary for civilian clothing.

Apparently what has really happened is that the manufacturers, hard put to it, have had to call in small groups of people who looked average, and measure them. Their set of proportions were then labelled perfect 36's and 38's, and so on, and a few inches added here, or subtracted there, to get proportions for thin people or fat ones. In other words, many of the measurements have been made with a lead pencil and nothing else. The same seems to have happened in the case of children's clothing. We have started to keep account of all the mothers who tell us their children are so well developed that they wear garments made for children 2 or 3 or 4 years older. We have about decided that all ready-to-wear clothing for children is at least 2 sizes too small. But as one merchant said philosophically, "Well, it makes the parents happy to think their children are large for their age." We have also been forced to the conclusion that many of the measurements now used have been inherited from a dim and distant past. No one knows just where they come from. But the fact that they are old, makes them greatly respected anyway.

It would all be rather funny, if it were not so serious to the woman who must return garments that are too small, or spend a great deal of time and money refitting garments, or trying to fit herself or her children with patterns. That such a higgely-piggelty system should have grown up in this efficient, business-like country of ours is strange, to say the least. The Bureau of Home Economics has recently published a little pamphlet on the subject and hopes that the next step will soon be taken - namely, a really scientific study of the body measurements of large groups of people. It must include, not the measurements commonly taken by scientists interested only in body growth, but those needed for clothing construction. These measurements must be made, not with stretchy tape lines and in the casual manner of the clerk or the tailor, but by using accurate measuring instruments and definite body landmarks. There is a science of body measurements, called anthropometry, and the methods adopted by specialists in that field should be applied to this problem - but they must be applied by some one who knows what is needed in clothing construction.

That concludes Miss O'Brien's talk, and I'm sure we are much obliged to her, for her information. Perhaps some time, if we keep working hard at it, it will be possible to go into a store and buy a ready-made dress that really fits.

The Menu Specialist is suggesting Stuffed Green Peppers for dinner today. We haven't had Stuffed Green Peppers for a long time. Just a minute

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The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. The author discusses the various stages of human development, from the earliest forms of life to the modern era. He also touches upon the different civilizations and cultures that have shaped the world as we know it today.

In the second part of the book, the author delves into the details of the various civilizations and cultures that have emerged throughout history. He examines the political, social, and economic structures of these societies, as well as their art, science, and philosophy. This section provides a comprehensive overview of the human experience, from the ancient world to the modern era.

The third part of the book focuses on the modern world, from the late 19th century to the present day. The author discusses the major events and trends of this period, including the Industrial Revolution, the World Wars, and the Cold War. He also explores the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century, such as globalization, technology, and environmental issues.

The book concludes with a final chapter that reflects on the human condition and the future of our species. The author offers his thoughts on the meaning of life, the role of humanity in the universe, and the path forward for our civilization. This concluding chapter serves as a powerful reminder of the importance of our actions and the impact they will have on the world to come.

and I'll tell you how to prepare the peppers. With the peppers, let's have String Beans, Buttered Carrots, and Cherry Pie. Does that suit you? Fine.

There are eight ingredients in the Stuffed Peppers, to wit:

6 green peppers	1 small onion, chopped fine
2 cups flaky cooked rice, or	1/2 teaspoon salt, or to taste
bread crumbs	1/4 to 1/2 cup chili sauce, catsup or
2 tablespoons butter or other fat	meat gravy, and
2 cups ground cooked meat	1/2 cup buttered bread crumbs

Eight ingredients, for Stuffed Peppers: (Repeat).

Cut off the stem ends of the peppers. Remove the seeds. Boil the pepper shells for 5 minutes, in lightly salted water. Drain. Stuff the peppers with a mixture made from the other ingredients, cover with the buttered crumbs, and bake in a moderate oven for about 30 minutes, or until the peppers are tender and the crumbs are brown.

And with the peppers, String Beans, Buttered Carrots, and Cherry Pie.

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